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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1894,

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Monroe Lodge, Golden Shore, Gatewood's Hall.

Company "C," First Regiment, Armory. Richmond Lodge, International Associa-tion of Machinists, Eagle Hall.

Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., Hall.
Richmond Assembly, R. S. of C. P. coran Hall.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION,

In a very thoughtful review of the year 1893 the Journal of Commerce, of New York, remarks that the year will stand out in commercial annals as one of extraordinary significance, as being the culminating point of a series of changes of unprecedented importance in the world's industries. The improvements in the application

of steam power and the manifold appllances of electricity have, it says, revolutionized productive processes, quickened and expanded transport, and marvelously expanded the means of inter-communication. The introduction of these new powers has stimulated inventions, and in every industry the cost of manufactures has been thereby cheapened. It thinks that it is quite within the facts to say that, from these causes, the product of a pair of hands has within the last thirty years been increased on the average fully 50 per cent. An author of repute, Mr. Arthur L. Bowley, in his book just issued on England's Foreign Trade, says, "The increase of each man's power of production appears to have been greater than the increase of production itself. The great machine has been improved so fast that fewer men are needed to work it; and since only those who receive wages for work or interest from profits can purchase its products, we have the machine continually producing more than customers are ready to buy. Our system of trade has developed so fast that we are no longer able to manage it."

These are very deep reflections, but their truth and justice are obvious to all thoughtful men. Our ever-increasing mastery of the arts and sciences is making production so chesp and so easy that the question of the hour is, what is to be done with what is produced. It is no longer, as of yore, a question of how shall we supply the demand? The question now is, how shall we find a demand for the

supply?

The misguided silver men, who toppled over an unsteady edifice, undermined by this surplus of supplies, mistook the symptoms of the disease for the disease itself. They saw prices steadily going down for the past thirty years, and they supposed that was because there was not money enough with which to buy, whereas regardless of abundant money more people wanted to sell than wanted to buy. The silver men have precipitated a readjustment of conditions through the medium of a crash that has covered the whole face of the country with wrecks and ruins. But the readjustment had to take place. The difference is that it would have occurred through natural processes if the silver men had stood aside, and there would have been no ruin, though a new order of things would certainly have

The panie has now got everything into a process of readjustment but one, and that is the price of labor. A stubborn fight is likely to take place at this point which may seriously affect a restoration of easy and smooth movement, and the attitude of labor may block at this time the way of a restoration of old conditions. For the past thirty years everything has been falling in price by reason of increasing producton except labor, and that has been steadily rising in price. Is it possible for that state of things to continue? Our own opinion is that it is not, and that it behooves the men who are in authority in the councils of labor to take the matter under serious consideration and determine rationally, and without passion, on a just and equitable line to recommend to laboring men. It will be easy to produce the readjustment demanded by the state of the cost in agricultural labor. That is unorganized and responds quickly to the necessities that arise. But the labor engaged in manufacture is almost all skilled labor; the men are intelligent and organized. and naturally resist any move towards a reduction of their wages. But a condi-

tion confronts them now which is totally different from any that they have ever known. Look around where they will, and they see men without work and factories idle. This is not so because the owners of the factories wish to keep them idle. It is so because they cannot manufacture, at the present price of labor, with a profit. It is to the credit of workingmen, of many of the labor organizations, that they have recognized, at last, the emergencies which have befallen recently railroads and manufacturing enterprises, and have agreed, without strike, to the necessary reduction of wages. The intelligent laboring men should therefore most seriously consider the question whether it is better for the laboring med en masse that a few should have employment at high wages, with

OUR NEW COURT OF APPEALS.

Well done, gentlemen of the Demo-

Appeals you have just chosen, Consid-

ering the obstructions which are thrown

in the way of a free and fair choice by

the so-called "courtesies" between mem-

and political pulls, the action of the cau-

must give general satisfaction to the

The decision of the caucus was wise

in permitting the Southwest and the Val-

ley to choose their respective candidates.

Unless some controlling reason prevails,

the several sections of the State-as long

as the people will insist upon having

sections-should have their due represen-

In the list of candidates who appeared

before the caucus were some names be-

low the mark which might well have

been among the elect. Altogether, the re-

sult brings a sense of satisfaction and re-

HERE IS REAL DEMOCRACY.

A Demogratic member of Congress, who

refused to appear in the House on Thurs-

day to aid in making a quorum so that

the new tariff bill might be introduced, is

"I am opposed to the tariff bill, and if

such a thing were possible I am even more opposed to the income tax as reported by the Ways and Means Committee. I think the longer the consideration of the tariff bill is delayed the worse it will be for the bill. That is why I am

unwilling to vote to make a quorum. I understand that it is the purpose of the committee to incorporate the income tax in the tariff bill, without accompanying it by a report showing the amount of

revenue which will be collected and the manner of collection. That is not the proper way to deal with a question so important. I understand the committee have no reliable data showing the amount

of the tax to be collected, and I think it better to wait until this has been laid before us."

This is a long-headed and wise Demo-

crat. A tariff bill which favors some

Americans at the expense of other Ameri-

cans, and which makes a man pay taxes

for the support of government who has

an income of \$4,000, but releases from all

taxation a man who has an income of

\$3,999.99-100, is not a Democratic measure,

and it should be defeated by Democrats.

Democrats should not let Republicans get

the credit of defeating a measure as un-

There should be a tax of 30 per cent.

the government's needs and an income

tax shall become necessary, let it be

levied impartially on all incomes except

those of the very poor, which may be

properly disregarded upon the universally

accepted maxim, "de minimis non cura

The Dispatch is incredulous concerning

the charges that our elections in many of

the negro counties are unfair. All we

have to say to the Dispatch is that if it

will make the inquiries it can easily

learn the state of the case. But the

Times is not the only source whence these

charges came. They can be heard on all

hands. Let the Dispatch, then, join with

the Times in asking the Legislature to

appoint a committee to investigate the

matter, provided, of course, the Legisla-

ture will appoint a committee that will

make a real investigation of it. We want

no more "how-not-to-do-it" investigations.

If testimony in abundance is not produced

before such a committee to prove that in

many of the negro counties there is not

even the pretense of elections, then the

been grossly imposed upon. Come, now,

neighbor, here is the way to business,

Join with us in representing to the Legis-

lature that the matter ought to be in-

quired into and the facts made known,

and join us in insisting that a committee

real and thorough investigation. What

has the Dispatch to say to the suggestion?

FREE COAL AND ORE.

The statement which we made yesterday,

that an intelligent correspondent repre-

sented that there was a division of senti-

ment among the iron-ore men of Virginia

as to the effect of free ore, some main-

Virginia interests, has brought to us very

promptly the following protest, signed by

the managers of thirteen furnaces on the

Norfolk and Western railroad and on the

We are informend that but a few fur-

naces remain unheard, from in Virginia,

and there is little doubt that their

We, the undersigned, owners and man-

We, the undersigned, owners and man-agers of coke blast furnaces in Virginia, hereby certify that, in our opinion, the effect of the passage of the tariff bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Com-mittee of the House of Representatives and now before that body, will be disas-

Our market is in the North and East.

Our market is in the North and East. The western and interior markets are fully occupied and beyond our reach. The proposed great reduction of the tariff on pig iron would bring us into direct competition with the foreign product, a competition it would be difficult to meet. The bill, however, goes further, and from an immense list of duty-paying articles, excepts iron ore, and admits it free of duty to furnaces favorably located along and near the northern coast, enabling them, in connection with the for-

abling them, in connection with the for-cign producers of pig iron, to occupy fully the only available market of Vir-

Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

opinion is the same.

just and unfair as this.

Stute

tation.

Hef.

quoted as saying:

Pany.
Pulaski Iron Company.
Graham Furnace Company.
Shenandoah Furnace Company.
Bristol Iron and Steel Company.
Lynchburg Iron Company.
Salem Furnace Company.
Buena Vista Iron Company.
Max Meadow Furnace Company.
Radford Crane Iron Company.
Crozer Iron Company. EDITORIAL COMMENTS. thousands without work, or that all should be employed at lower wages. We are certainly confronted with a condition

instead of a theory now, and it is a condition which calls for the greatest con-

Atlanta Journal: The inaugural address of Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, has attracted great attention. It has been commented on, not so much because of what it says about the resources and servatism, but intelligent appreciation of prospects of the State or what it protration, but because it supplies such specimens of rhetorical grandeur as are rarely found in an inaugural address, ratic caucus. We congratulate you and the people of Virginia upon the Court of

New York Herald, Some of the financial neasures introduced in Congress have at least the merit of contributing to the gayely of nations.

Mr. Bland's bill to immediately issue circulating notes against the seigniorage of the silver builion now in the Treasury is one of the latest of this class.

bers, the territorial distribution of offices The seigniorage is the profit arising from coinage, being the difference between the value of the bullion and the circulatcus reflects credit upon our party and ing value of the money struck from it. In order to obtain "selgniorage," there-ore, the silver must be coined. But to oin the bullion now on hand will be the work of years. Mr. Bland proposes to anticipate its coinage and to capitalize the expected profits at once in the shape of circulating certificates.

> New York Times: In a table recently published by the London Mark Lane Express it was stated that the quantity of wheat exported from the Argentine Re-public in eleven months of the calendar year 1833 was 12,992,000 bushels. We could not believe that this was a correct statement, for all other reports have indi-cated much larger shipments from that country. We now find that the Buenos Ayres Standard recently estimated the exports from the Argentine Republic for the year at 33.840,000 bushels, out of a crop of 55,440,000 bushels, and predicted that the coming crop would be in the neighborhood of 80,000,000 bushels, of which 53,000,000 bushels could be exported. The rapid development of the wheat-growing industry in this South American country is a matter of much importance to the wheat-growers of the United States. Ar-gentine shipments must have affected the price of our wheat this year, and it is probable that the effect of them will be not less noticeable in the coming twelve

New York Sun: We are of opinion that at least a quarter of a million of the wage-earners of the country who were ly-ing idle at the opening of December have got to work by this time. We have reach-ed this opinion by containing a mass of industrial reports received from twelve populous States besides New York, viz.: The States of Massichusetts and Connecticut on our eastern border, of Penn-sylvania to the south, of Ohio and Ill-nois further west, of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota on the lakes, of Colo-rado, and of the three States on the Pa-The statistics in the reports while we have examined are often estimates, but in other cases they are the returns of the number of hands set to work by of the number of hands set to work by reason of the renewed activity of manufacturing establishments, and the reopening of some of those that had been closed. In some departments of productive activity "trade has picked up" in this city within a month, as it has in some other cities of the State. The condition of things in the planting States of the South has been less oppressive during the South has been less oppressive during hard times than in those of the

Field Marshal Murat Haistead, editor ity, and is to appear as a delegate from the Fourth ward in the new Kings County Republican Committee.

How the Election Law Operates in Henry.

MARTINSVILLE, VA., Jan. 1894. To the Times: I read your platform published in your paper several days ago, and while I do not subscribe to your tariff and State bank planks, they certainly contain the orthodox Democratic doctrine on these subjects. The belance of your article meets with my hearty approval. and I think it should be approved especially that part of your platform ad vocating a change in our election laws and honesty in elections. Every fair-minded man must admit that gross frauds are practiced under the present election haws of Virginia. It may be that all this fraud does not arise from defects in the law, but it can be clearly demonstrated that some of its provisions make frauds easy of accomplishment.

electoral hoards are appointed by the Legislature, they are generally decided partisans, and appoint such as regis trars and judges of elections. These electoral boards generally meet in a private office, and their meetings and proceedings are unknown to the public. In this county the board meets in the office of a tobac

Times will openly confess that it has gives the electoral board "power to remove from office every registrar and judge of election, upon notice, who falls to dis-charge the duties of his office according to charge the divises of missing a days before the last election, on the 2sth of October, two judges at the Horsepasture votins place were removed, without notice or alleged cause, and two other men ap-pointed in their places who had no notice of their appointment until three days before the election. The Democrat removed shall be appointed with orders to make a was an honest man, with a general repu-tation for the highest integrity. The Democrat appointed in his place did not have a character equal to the one removed. The registrar delivered his registration books to the new Democratic judge on the night before the election, and on the morning of the election all the books were missing and not found during the day. The new judge claimed they were stolen. The Re-publican and Populist majority at this

taining that it would be beneficial to coting place is about 100. At the Traylorville voting place, where the Democrats poll but few votes, and the opposition majority is between 80 and 100, registration books were stolen the night before the election, and have not been found. At the Ridgeway precinct, two leaves were torn from the colored registration book and all who were re-gistered on these two leaves were not allowed by the judges to vote. No such wholesale and gross frauds as these ever curred in any election in Henry county within my memory under the old law, and if that law was restored I do not believe they would occur again. The reputa-tion of the county judge would be involved. and he would appoint such registrars and and ne would appear in judges of election as would not destroy the registration books, or suffer them to destroyed, stolen, or fraudulently

MARTINSVILLE.

Sale of Delinquent Lands. BEAVER DAM DEPOT, VA., Jan. 5, 1894.
To the Times: Now that our legislators are pretty much through the work of filling the offices, I would call their attention through your valued columns to matters which may seem of small importance ters which may seem of small importanto some, but which, from my observations, concern the many more than the election of a United States senator or a judge

consistent with the principles of tariff the property sold, in nine cases out of ten, belonging to very poor people, often ten, belonging to very poor people, often their home at that, and resulting in more their home at that, and resulting in more loss and suffering to the people than in profit to the State. But if I am wrong on this point, I know I am right in the effort I am making to have "all delinquent lands posted on the premises" before they are put up to the highest bidder at the court-house. I have known cases of the homes of widows being sold and bought for a few cents, and then the heartless buyer to come and demand his purchase and sometimes compromising for as many dollars as he had paid cents, and, in some cases, turning the poor unjustillable exemption of favored indus-tries from their proper share of the bur-den of government support, based on the avowed purpose of "immensely stimulat-ing production" of furnaces in New Eng-land and alous the northern scabbard to our injury and threatened ruin.

The Low-Moor Iron Company of Vir-ginia.

The Longdale Iron Company.

The Virginia Nail and Iron Works Comfor as many dollars as he had paid cents, and, in some cases, turning the poor occupants out in the road. Tis true the law gives two years' right of redemption, but the willy buyer keeps quiet until that time has elapsed, and then what?

Now, if in addition to the requirements of section 637 of the Code of 1887 as to education in the treasurer were required.

of section 63 of the Code of 1884 as to advertising, the treasurer were required to post a notice for thirty days before sale on the premises, in a short time there would be no delinquent lands in the State. For, if the poor owners could not pay, there is no neighborhood where some one would not lend the money to pay the tax. Exit the treasure tells me he can't find But the treasurer tells me he can't fin the land. Then, why should the Common wealth sell lands she can't locate an deliver? The charges now for selling are most enormous, and even if they are allowed 19 or 25 cents for every notice

posted, it would be a step in the direction of charity and justice.

The treasurer is generally the most influential man in politics in the county, and usually runs with the delegate, but, I think, if you would take some interest in this subject you might get something done in this important matter. The people who are sold out never go to court Many of them can't read, and those who can make a poor out of it trying to find their little one or two acres in the vast chaos of a broadside on the court-house door. Yours Respectfully, JOHN PAGE.

P. S. I wrote on this subject during the last Legislature, but it had about as mucl-effect as a Governor's message. J. P.

Weights and Measures.

Editor Times: I have read your remarks under the above head, and likewise the of Mr. Louis J. Bossieux, and have be remark in reply that the present act amended at the last session of the Legis lature, is of very little benefit to any one except the incumbent of the office, but on the other hand, a positive injury to the business men of Richmond, who have to pay an additional annual tax in conse-

The appointee walks into the stores of the merchants and tests their weights and measures, and charges for each one and walks out with his money, which sometimes amounts to a considerable sum. If any weight is very light he probably takes it away, but he does not pre-tend to make them correct, except, it may be, in a very few instances. If incorrect, he may find them in the same condition the next year, as he says "it is not his business to make them correct." The execution of the present measure is no protection to the buyer; if a man wants to be dishonest and give short weight he can alter his scales at any time, or use light weights if he chooses. Therefore, why impose this annual tax for the bene-fit of the scales of the men. it of the scaler of the weights and meas-

The Virginian, last week, in reply to a query of the Richmond State, gave expression to its opinion on the recent sentorial investigation, which investigation it considered developed the fact that a railroad preliminary fund was a feature of the last campaign; that said fund was handled outside of the Democratic party management and distributed by railroad agents in various legislative districts of the State—an innovation so unusual, so remarkable, so menacing to the Virginia Democracy, its party organization and honest and unbridled legislation, that Democrats throughout the State were thinking, that they would continue to were thinking, that they would continue to think, and that the result of the thinking will be to the benefit of the party and the

win se to the benefit of the party and the best interests of the State.

The State, in reply, says it has talked the matter over with Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and with Mr. J. S. B.
Thompson, the ruliroad man who collected and distributed a part of the railroad fund, and if these gentlemen are worth. ed and distributed a part of the rancoau fund, and if these gentlemen are worthy of belief the money was fairly and hon-estly employed solely in the interests of the Democratic party, without reference ad valorem levied on all imports, and if the Brookly Standard Union, has de-that will not preduce revenue enough for cided to enter active political life in that rial candidate, and without any purpose whatever on the part of the railroad au-thorities or their representatives to conrol the Legislature, or to place members under obligations to the rail-

roads. The Virginian has not and is not dealthe Virginian has not and is not dealing with the opinion of Mr. Ellyson of Mr. Thompson. They are entitled to their opinion, and the Virginian has a very high respect for the same. What they say, however, as quoted by the State, does not bear whatever upon the protest of the Virginian against an innovation of railfroads, corporations, or individuals. callroads, corporations, or individuals raising "preliminary funds" to distribute direct, outside of the legismate management of the Democratic party, and yet apparently under the protecting influence of the party organization. The State is self says that it "thinks that it wa wrong in principle, and a dangerous pre cedent for the railroads to have dis tributed money direct and not through the regular channels of the party organthat it does not believe "that the money was, in this instance, distributed with any improper motive

The State expresses itself as "fired even to great weariness of the continuous attacks upon the Democratic party from the very bosom of its organization." It is difficult to understand what the State means by this. Where has the Democratic marty been attacked, and by whom cratic party been attacked, and by whom within its bosom? Does it mean that the State committee has been attacked? The Virginian has seen no attack upon the committee, save, indeed, the declared lack of confidence in the committee as to the distribution of contributed funds by Mr. Glasgow, the representative and distribut-ing agent of the Norfolk and Western railroad, who in reply to the question of Mr. Mushbach as to why that railroad did not allow the money contributed by that road to be disbursed through the that road to be disbursed through the hands of Mr. Ellyson, chairman of the State Democratic committee, said: "The official of the road giving the money said that he heard of some suspicions on the that he heard of some suspicions on the part of friends of certain senatorial can-didates that the State committee might not do what was desired in the matter." The State Committee, however, is not the Democratic party. Does it mean by the Demogratic party the present General Assembly of Virginia or the senatorial Investigating Committee? Surely these bodies do not constitute the Democratic party. What does the State mean? Would it seck to prohibit earnest, patriotic, nonest, indignant utterances upon the part honest, indignant utterances upon the part of the Democratic press of Virginia, and upon the part of thousands of Democrats within the Commonwealth against the misrepresentation of the views and sentiment of constituents by their representatives? Against the violation of instructions on the part of representatives? Against such grievous innovations as the distribution of money in legislative districts by railroad corporations or others? Against frauds in the primary elections of the party? Against bossism, ring rule and many other abuses, which, unless corrected, will bring disaster upon that grand party, whose existence is the pergrand party, whose existence is the perpetuation and safety of our republican orm of government.

Surely the State cannot be tired unto weariness against attacks on these abuses, and it is against only these wrongs that the Virginian has protested, against which an honest and independent press must protest, and against which the great masses of the Democracy of Virginia are protesting, and this is the correct way of standing by the party.—Norfolk Vir-

abling them, in connection with the forcign producers of pig iron, to occupy
fully the only available market of Virginia furnaces.

We protest against this proposed exceptional action as unjust discrimination,
not called for by the interests of the
country at large, not asked for by the
platform of any political party, and not

SECRETARY MORTON. His Mall Often Contains the Most Ardent

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper, gossiping about the members of the President's Cabinet, says this: "Secretary Morton is the most ap-

Love Letters.

"Secretary Morton is the most ap-proachable man in President Cleveland's Cabinet. He is a widower, his wife hav-ing died about twelve years ago. His unmarried sister lives with him in Washington, as she did in Nebraska, and will represent him socially during the season. Mr. Morton is a very frank, genial, companionable kind of a man. He is also good looking and well to do. These at-tractive qualifications have become widely known since he has been a member of the Cabinet, and his mail very often contains the most ardent love letters from women in all conditions of life in various parts of the United States. The Secretary has received sentimental let-ters, poetical letters, businesslike letters, and straight out and out proposi tions of marriage too numeros tion. Almost every big city in the United States has brought him a matrimonial offer, and the rural districts are daily being heard from. In some cases the ambitious spinsters and widows have accompanied their unique proposals with their photographs. The Secretary has put these under lock and key, but he often reads extracts from his interesting marriage correspondence to his personal friends. He enjoys the novelty of the letters, and the most interesting of them he mails to his sons, and daughters, and grandchildren, and other relatives in Nebraska, Michigan, Chicago, and elsewhere for their amusement and instruc-tion. When the love letters are returned his sister puts them in the private files for safe-keeping. She has not yet come across any proposition that she is willing to endorse. As for the Secretary, he thinks he is proof against the wiles of all his unknown correspondents, al-though, as he says, no one can tell what may happen."

FOR THE MANY, NOT FOR THE FEW. Mr. Carnegie's Parting Prophecy as to the Tariff Bill Congress Will Pass.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie speeded them with flowers yesterday afternoon, when they sailed for Egypt on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia. There were about a thou-Hoboken to bid good-by to their friends and more than one hundred of these were especially interested in the Carnegies. Among those who waved handkerchiefs and threw kisses to them as the Columbia drew out of her dock and

the Columbia drew out of her dock and steamed down the river were Walter Damrosch, John C. Hammer, H. Phipps, Dr. T. S. Dennis, Warren Dennis, and Mr. and Mrs. Barr.

Mr. Carnegie said that he originally had been impelled to go abroad to recuperate from an attack of the grip; but, as the grip had left him, he felt that he was making his trip under false pretences. It was not improbable, he pretences. It was not improbable said, that he might come back on the

Mr. Carnegie said he had decided to keep his mills open principally because he wanted to give work to his men. he wanted to give work to me in-He was convinced that the workers did not want charity, but an opportunity to earn a living. He had no hope of making money, but he thought he would lose very little, if anything. Mr. Frick, who, Mr. Carnegie said, was not pro appreciated, would have charge of the

Mr. Carnegie was inclined to think that Congress would pass a tariff bill such as the Republicans could not, and the Democrats would not attack. He thought it would be a measure in favor by the many against the few, and that it would be the result of the co-operation of Demo-crats and Republicans, pretty much in the same way that they secured the repeal of the Sherman silver bill. Among Mr. Carnegle's fellow voyagers were the Rev. Dr. B. T. De Costa and wife and Dr. Charles Sumner Jones.—

New York Sun of yesterday, THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The Prospects of Its Passing the Senate

and House. to the chances son bill passing the two branches of Congress, the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says;

"The administration is confident as to the House and hopeful as to the Senate. Its hope is well founded if half of what the Democratic senators say is proven true. The bill will secure the vote of no Republican, and it seems incredible that Democratic seanters, of whom there are a full score, who express either dis-satisfaction with the bill or say out-right they will not vote for it without amendments, which the engineers say they will not permit, preferring defeat to what they call emasculation, should be forced into the traces.

be forced into the traces.
"Confidence of the passage of the bill in anything resembling the shape it came from the committee is confined to the first row of benches in the administration. There are Democratic senators, and among them are some of the foremost, who are positive it will not pass with free coal and iron. Gorman, Mor-gan, and others like them, for example,"

Anti-Umbrella Congressmen.

There are two men in Congress who never carry an umbreila. These are Con-gressman Kilgore, of Texas, and Senator Cockrell of Missouri. Last year there were three anti-umbrella statesmen for Tillman of South Carolina, was there to swell the ranks. No matter what the weather whether it be snow or rain that is de-scending from the clouds, these men do not take enough account of the storm to carry an umbrella. It is not so wonder ful that Kilgore does not possess one o these articles of personal apparel, for h wears a sombrero of the wild Texas variety that is so wide that any artificial covering is entirely unnecessary. But Cockrell wears a narrow hat and walks through the pouring rain totally oblivious of all the elements. Senator Vest lous of all the elements, century years ago presented Cockrell with an umbrella as a Christmas remembrance, but that umbrella has never yet been opened.-Boston Advertiser.

D esn' Look | Ite Hard | Imes. Notwithstanding the hard times, there have been long lines of depositors standing in nearly every one of the savings banks of the city, during the business hours of each day of the past formight. In one down-town savings bank, the depositor who took the tail end of the line had to wait for over an hour bears. had to wait for over an hour before he could reach the window of the receiving teller. In the line there were both men and women, who seemed to be mostly working people, and who, as the teller sald after the bank's doors were closed, handed in sums of money ranging from \$2 upward.—New York Sun.

He is Still Alive.

The rumor to the effect that Henry Clay, a white man living at 1811 Wash-ington street, was shot and killed by some negroes in a fight is not true. The rumor stated that on Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Ganzert, who is employed at the Chesapeake and Ohlo round-house, while standing in front of Rivers' saloon, on Seventeenth and Wash-ington streets, noticed four men carrying ington streets, noticed four men carrying a wounded man on a stretcher. It is not known how Mr. Clay became the subject of the rumor. Mr. Clay was seen by me at his house at 3 o'clock last night. He was very much surprised at the rumor, and said he knew nothing about the matter. I also learned from Motorman Cosby, of the Richmond Electric Railway Company, that he had seen four men correct. pany, that he had seen four men carry-ing a man upon a stretcher. It could not be ascertained who the supposed injured man was. No arrests have been made as yet. It is thought that the man was drunk, and was being taken home by friends.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. Tempting Bargains... Things Which Are



A "CHEAP" CAPT. The Italian opera is bringing out some gay gowns. We see so many velvet dresses that we are almost alarmed lest it run itself into the ground. But velvet is too expensive to do this. Ordinary mortals cannot afford more than a velver cape, and as for a whole gown, they stand off and admire them from a disstand off and admire them from a dis-tance. There are some things which it is safe to admire, and others which we dare not stop to glance at. Probably if Eve's apple had been some rarer fruit, like a peach in New England or an orange in Siberia, she would never have thought of eating it. But since it was only an apple, and not even beyond her reach, she was the more easily tempted. Now velvet and ermine are of the rarer

kind, which we know we cannot possibly indulge in, and it is perfectly safe for us to gaze upon it. Other things, medium things, which we can almost, but not quite afford, are the dangerous kind. These numerous bargains, which have emptied our pock-ets with their tempting sharpness, are

ets with their tempting sharpness, are the forbidden fruit for us.

For instance, we see a cape which looks reasonable. It is made, perhaps, of cloth, and trimmed with a little fur on the umbrella collar. But when we go to buy one it ranges in price anywhere from \$29 up to \$75. Wee be to us if we attempt to buy the materials and make us one, for each step in the transaction is so innocent and unimposing that we are led blindly on until we commit sins of \$40 and \$50, besides some unpaid debts. Here is a cape, for instance, which is made of black moire. It is trimmed with three graduated rows of galloon braid, and around the edge with fur. The collar has also three edges of fur and two of galloon. It is lined with fancy silk, and when it

It is lined with fancy slik, and when

is all done it will not cost less than \$50. Then there is the muff to match and the fifteen-dollar hat, and where is the one

hundred-dollar bill that you started with,

That charming actress, Marle Wain-

wright, who has not been seen here since

wight, who has not been seen here such she delighted us three years ago with he beautiful presentation of "Twelfth Night," will be the star at the Richmon Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, January 9th and 19th, and at the

nights, January 5th and 10th, and at the Wednesday Miss Walnwright will appear in "The Social Swim," a comedy-drama of life amons the fashionable "Four Hundred" in New York city, written expressly for her by Clyde Fitch, the able author of "Beau Brummell" and "The Musked Ball." She will among in the emotional drama.

will appear in the emotional drama, "Fron Fron," at the matinee Wednesday, and on Wednesday night Miss Wainwright will present Augustin Daly's splendid dramatization of Wilkie Collins' great story, "Man and Wife."

The Randoiph Literary Society.

The Randolph Literary Society will hold a meeting of special interest this evening at 8 o'clock in their rooms in the Arling-

ton House. An attractive programme consisting of readings, declamations, at

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Master Cassell Purcell

"As the result of a fall, severe inflammation

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would lose his sight entirely. Hood's Sarsapa-rilla worked like a charm. While taking

two bottles the inflammation gradually disap-appeared, his eyes grow stronger so that he could bear the light. He was soon completely cured. I cheerfully recommend

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